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SOURCE Handbook and newspaper as indicated.

DEVELOPMENT OF RADIO AND RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Part 1 of the following report, which describes the development of radio in Yugoslavia, is based on articles in Informativni prirucnik o Jugoslaviji (November - December 1948, and Book 1, Section 5, 1950), a handbook which has been issued in sections since late 1948 by the Yugoslav Directorate for Information. Part 2, which describes the provisions governing radio broadcasting, is taken from Sluzbeni list FNRJ, Volume 8, No 37, 16 July 1952.

PART 1. RADIO IN YUGOSLAVIA

New Broadcasting Stations

The total capacity of Yugoslav broadcasting stations increased 285 kilowatts in 1949. The total capacity of broadcasting stations was 167.1 kilowatts at the end of 1948, and was increased to 452 kilowatts by the end of 1949. The technical level of broadcasting was improved considerably with four new medium-wave radio stations, which were put in operation in 1949.

Radio Belgrade (the federal radio station) has a new 150-kilowatt medium-wave broadcasting station. The station functions well, although it is still not at full capacity. If there is no interference with the wave length (439 meters), the broadcasts of this station will be heard easily, not only throughout the country, but in all European countries.

Radio Zagreb has a new 135-kilowatt radio station. The new station is still testing, so it broadcasts only in the evenings.

Radio Titograd has a new 20-kilowatt broadcasting station which can be heard very well all over the country and abroad, especially in Albania

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Radio Belgrade II (the radio station of the republic of Serbia) now has a 20-kilowatt broadcasting station. This station broadcasts solely for the benefit of the republic of Serbia.

In addition to these four stations, a new 2-kilowatt radio station, built completely in Yugoslavia, was put in operation in Novi Sad on 29 November 1949. This station has a wave length of 202 meters. Its broadcasts are directed at the population of the Vojvodina, especially the national minorities in the Vojvodina. The station broadcasts 5 hours daily in foreign languages.

Broadcasting Hours

The total number of broadcasting hours has increased as follows:

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Minutes</u>
1945	19,925	22
1946	31,029	16
1947	40,829	19
1948	41,862	19
1949	45,961	42

Production of Radio Receivers and Increase of Radio Subscribers

The production plan for radio receivers was fulfilled 118.4 percent in 1949. However, production capacity could not satisfy actual needs, since the demand for radio receivers has been increasing steadily. Production capacity was limited because the "Nikola Tesla" Enterprise still merely assembles radio receivers from parts imported from abroad. It will be possible to increase production capacity to satisfy demand only when Yugoslavia can produce all parts for radio receivers and other radiotechnical equipment, including electronic tubes. In 1950, Yugoslavia is to produce about 50 percent of the parts for standard radio receivers except for electronic tubes. The construction of the first factory for the production of electronic tubes has begun.

The total number of radio subscribers in 1949 was 293,725, as compared with 155,113 in 1939.

In Yugoslavia at the end of 1949, there was one radio receiver for the following number of people:

Serbia	62.7
Croatia	39.9
Slovenia	24
Bosnia-Hercegovina	157
Macedonia	88
Montenegro	195.5
Yugoslavia as a whole	56

The plan for 1950 calls for one radio receiver for the following number of people:

Serbia	54.7
Croatia	36
Slovenia	21
Bosnia-Hercegovina	96.9
Macedonia	56.8
Montenegro	59.4

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One person out of every 45 in Yugoslavia will have a radio receiver by the end of 1950, while only one out of 100 had one in 1939.

A network of public address systems was built, particularly in industrial and economic centers, factories, cultural centers, and resorts. The largest public address station was completed at the Bor mine in 1949. The station has a capacity of 1.5 kilowatts and has 222 loud-speakers.

Scientific Research in Radio Engineering

Institutes for scientific research in radio engineering, which were established in recent years, are the Central Radio Institute, the Institute for Telecommunications of the Serbian Academy of Science in Belgrade, and the Institute for Telecommunications in Ljubljana. All three institutes are in the beginning phases of their work. The Institute for Telecommunications in Ljubljana deals mostly with broadcasting and receiving on ultrashort waves. The Institute for Telecommunications of the Serbian Academy of Science has worked on construction and testing of some installations for frequency modulation. The Central Radio Institute has worked on various measurements and calculations, particularly measurements of electromagnetic fields of radio broadcasting stations; and on preparing a program for more extensive work on some of the most important problems of interest to modern radio engineering. Since the work of these three institutes was not coordinated, a Special Council for Coordination of Scientific Research in Radio Engineering was established in the federal Administration for the Development of Production.

Development of Trained Personnel

The training of personnel is a basic problem in the entire future development and progress of radio engineering. The first generation of young engineers is now [1950] graduating from advanced technical schools. However, their qualifications are not yet high enough, for they are not yet sufficiently specialized in radio technique.

The first secondary technical schools for training radio technicians in Yugoslavia include one in Belgrade and one in Zagreb; 210 students are enrolled in Belgrade and 70 in Zagreb. A radio night school has been established in Belgrade for 60 students recruited from among qualified blue-collar workers who, after 3 years of schooling, will have the rating of secondary-school radio technician. In 1950, such radio evening courses for blue-collar workers will be established in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, and Skoplje. The first industrial school, with 60 students enrolled in its first year, has been established in Nis to satisfy the needs of the radio industry. An identical school will be opened in Belgrade in 1950. In addition to these schools, skilled workers are trained for the radio industry in various courses (courses for toolmakers, glass blowers, winders, trained draftsmen, etc.). This will increase the number of trained personnel, but will still not satisfy basic needs.

New radio stations, new industries, institutes for scientific research, numerous shops for repair and maintenance of radio receivers and other technical radio installations, and the needs of the army require exceptional efforts toward educating numerous and capable radio engineering personnel.

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PART 2. DECREE ON PUBLIC RADIO BROADCASTING STATIONS
AND RADIO BROADCASTING

Upon the proposal of the Council of Science and Culture of the Government of the FNRJ, the federal government has issued the following Decree on Public Radio Broadcasting Stations and Radio Broadcasting:

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Public radio broadcasting stations may be established by the federal government and the governments of the republics, after a preliminary opinion has been obtained from the Radio Broadcasting Council.

Public radio broadcasting stations may be established by srez or city people's councils upon approval of the republic agency for science and culture, which first obtains a preliminary opinion from the Radio Broadcasting Council.

Article 2

Public radio broadcasting stations (hereinafter radio stations) are economic establishments independently financed.

Article 3

The pay of white- and blue-collar workers of a radio station is fixed by a pay regulation issued by the station's administrative council in agreement with the appropriate higher labor union organ.

Article 4

The founding authority of the radio station may transfer its jurisdiction over individual radio stations to autonomous groups or srez or city people's councils.

Article 5

The organs of the radio station are the administrative council and the director of the station.

Article 6

Radio stations are legal entities.

II. ORGANS OF THE RADIO STATION

Article 7

The administrative council of a radio station is composed of a director, representatives of individual social organizations, and representatives of the station's work collective.

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The founding authority fixes the number of representatives which the work collective and social organizations may elect to the council.

The founding authority approves the election of these representatives.

Article 8

The chairman of the administrative council is elected by the members of the council for a period of one year.

The director of the radio station may not be chairman of the council.

Article 9

The administrative council is specifically authorized to do the following.

Issue regulations for the radio station

Submit estimates of receipts and expenditures

Make decisions on administration and issue instructions on the station's work and organization

Issue the regulation on pay of blue- and white-collar workers

Provide for the correct application of the pay regulation

Rule on the distribution of the station's resources

Submit a final balance sheet.

Article 10

The director of the radio station is appointed by the founding authority.

The director manages the radio station directly according to the station's laws and regulations, and the decisions of the administrative council.

The director supervises the execution of the estimate of receipts and expenditures.

Article 11

The decisions of the administrative council are binding on the director, and he is responsible for seeing that they are carried out.

Article 12

Detailed regulations on the rights and duties of the administrative council and the director of the radio station will be planned for in the station's regulations.

III. FINANCING THE RADIO STATION

Article 13

Receipts of a radio station are revenues from radio subscribers and other revenues called for by the station's regulations.

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Article 14

Radio subscriptions are paid by owners of radio receivers who use them, trade enterprises dealing in radio receivers, and artisans' workshops repairing radio receivers.

Radio subscriptions are paid in fixed amounts, according to a schedule of rates issued by the appropriate state organ.

The republic government fixes the percentage of receipts from radio subscriptions which is distributed to individual radio stations.

Article 15

A radio station has an amortization fund, capital investment fund, and reserve fund.

Article 16

Up to 20 percent of realized income will be used for establishing or supplementing capital investment and reserve funds.

IV. TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION

Article 17

The founding authority of a radio station may transfer its right to appoint the director and to fix the number of members of the administrative council, and the other rights established in Article 7, to the appropriate organ of an autonomous group or to the srez or city people's council in whose area the radio station is located.

V. OWNING RADIO RECEIVERS AND PAYING RADIO SUBSCRIPTIONS

Article 18

Owners of radio receivers are obligated to pay a radio subscription for each radio receiver in use. For this purpose, all owners of radio receivers must report ownership to the government-established radio station in the capital city of the republic in whose area the owner has his residence.

If there is more than one government-established radio station in the capital city, the republic government will indicate which radio station will handle reports on ownership of radio receivers.

Trade enterprises dealing in radio receivers and artisans' shops for repairing radio receivers are obligated to pay a radio subscription, and to keep a register of sold and unsold radio receivers and a register of radio receivers accepted for repair, respectively.

Article 19

Radio subscriptions are paid monthly in advance, beginning with the first day of the month in which the obligation to report the radio receiver begins.

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Article 20

If a radio station cannot collect a radio subscription through regular channels, it is authorized on the basis of excerpts from its books and other evidence establishing its claim to request from a court or state arbitration board an order for garnishment.

Regulations applying to judgments apply to orders for garnishment.

Article 21

Radio subscriptions may be canceled, but must be paid to the end of the month in which they are canceled.

When a radio subscription is canceled, the radio station is authorized to seal the radio receiver.

VI. ELIMINATING INTERFERENCE WITH RADIO BROADCASTING

Article 22

All installations whose operation might interfere with reception of radio programs must be fitted with equipment to eliminate interference.

A radio station or the owner of a radio receiver may submit a claim to the appropriate state court or state arbitration board requesting elimination of interference.

VII. INTERIM AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 23

Existing radio stations are proclaimed independently financed economic establishments.

Article 24

Detailed regulations for the execution of this decree will be issued if necessary by the federal Council of Science and Culture or the republic councils of education, science, and culture.

Article 25

This decree becomes effective on the day of its publication in the Sluzbeni list FNRJ.

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